

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

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JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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NEW U.S. AIMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

—official

STATE DEPARTMENT TESTIFIES ON

- New attitude to Israel;
- Arab Refugee priority;
- Anglo-Egyptian conflict;
- Improving Arab relations;
- U.S. Middle East defence plans.

Verbatim text—pages 9-16

THE WEEK

ARABS MOBILISE

In Jerusalem began the Great Debate on the re-orientation of Zionism. Ben-Gurion, Nahum Goldmann, Locker and Sprinzak opened the discussion and explained their separate views to the Plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive.

¶ Summing up the discussion on the future of the Zionist Movement, co-Chairman Berl Locker said that the need for drastic change had been recognised; the meeting of the General Council in December would have to take crucial decisions.

Also this week:

¶ Premier Ben-Gurion began the "enlightenment campaign" on the future of State education in Israel with a characteristic address to a teachers' conference;

¶ Finance Minister Eshkol announced that Israel, having won its battle against inflation, was within sight of self-sufficiency;

¶ Egypt proposed the formation of a combined Arab League Army of 150,000 men; this is to be discussed at a Conference in Cairo scheduled for early September;

¶ the Egyptian Embassy in Washington published a new plan by President Nguib for the solution of the Middle East defence problem; its reception in London was frigid;

¶ in Damascus, Colonel Shishekly nominated himself as the only candidate for the Syrian Presidency;

¶ in Washington, Republican leader Senator Robert Taft warned that this was the last year of American Economic Aid.

EGYPT PREPARES

While Anglo-Egyptian relations continued in the doldrums, waiting for further clarification from the Washington Conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers, there were two contradictory voices noticed in Cairo.

Official spokesmen continued to treat the Suez position with marked reserve. But on the periphery, the voices of the *Moslem Brotherhood*, and of the press generally, was becoming more strident. The Government, however, made only two overt moves.



Israeli and Jordan officers exchange information as border situation eases.

Army of 150,000: It suggested to the member states of the Arab League the formation of a combined Arab Military Command of 150,000 men, comprising eight divisions of 19,000 men each, for the Suez Canal defence.

The proposal, *Reuter* reported from Damascus, was designed to facilitate a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, but interested circles believe, *Reuter* added, that strategic difficulties might render the Egyptian plan impracticable.

Conference in September: An Arab League Conference is to be held in Cairo on September 2 to discuss it. It will also consider measures for carrying out the Arab Security Pact and enlarging it into an effective defence organisation embracing the whole of the Middle East.

Arab leaders say, the *Reuter* report continues, that if the Western Powers desire to fill the military vacuum in the Middle East they should supply arms and technical assistance to the Arab Command. The September Conference is expected to consider the relations between an Arab Defence Organisation and the Western World.

Responsible circles in Damascus consider that the September Conference would also provide an opportunity for the Arab League Council and its political committee to define the Arab attitude towards the problems due to be discussed by the autumn session of the

United Nations General Assembly, particularly the Palestine problem.

Diplomatic Offensive: This proposal has been followed by a diplomatic offensive launched by the Egyptian Embassy in Washington. Couched in terms designed to meet the views expressed by the State Department at the recent Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs, a statement issued on Tuesday by the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington said that only the British occupation of the Suez Canal Zone prevents Egypt entering "any agreement which is deemed most useful to all against possible aggression." An Egyptian Embassy spokesman added:

"British evacuation would mean that not only the Suez Canal base, but the entire Middle East would provide bases to allied forces in time of war, and more important, provide the essential native labour and more than sixteen divisions to help in the defence of the area."

Fish on dry ground: If the British continued "to squat in the Canal Base" they would be surrounded by a hostile population, he declared. "Defence of an area surrounded by hostile nations is like a fish fighting on dry ground," the spokesman added.

The presence of British troops on Egyptian soil was against the will of the people and would cause Arabs to "lose faith in the desire of the United States to stand for freedom and justice, and the



Ahmed Hussein, Egypt's Washington Ambassador—New proposals

right of all men to live free on their own soil."

Neguib's Proposal: The statement continued: "General Neguib believes that the healthiest situation in the Middle East would be for the inhabitants of the Middle East to play an important role in defence of the area.

For Export Only: "All bases within those countries would then be made available to the military forces of all the Arab nations and their allies. This pact could dovetail into the defence blueprints of the Western nations, once the Arab States are convinced of the readiness of the West to treat them as equals and not as inferiors."

This avowal of Egyptian policy as expressed in Washington was received with considerable interest in Whitehall. There was only one thing wrong with it, it was felt in London. It did not in any way reflect the views of the Egyptian President and his colleagues in Cairo; it appeared to be a policy "for export only."

MORE GERMAN REPARATION GOODS

The Israel Purchasing Mission in Cologne sent to German factories on Tuesday the second batch of orders for industrial goods, worth \$5.2 million, to be supplied under the Reparations agreement.

Three weeks ago Israel placed orders to the amount of \$8.5 million. Moreover, petroleum products of a substantially higher value have already been delivered to Israel from countries of the

British Commonwealth, paid for with German sterling surpluses as part of the Reparations programme.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products: Largest category of goods in the new list is that of semi-finished products made of non-ferrous metals and alloys, such as copper, brass and lead. Orders with a face value of \$2 million have been placed for such items as bars, tubes and wire.

Products of the electro-technical industry, to a value of \$1.2 million, rank second in the list with cables accounting for almost the entire amount.

A million dollars is being spent for hot-rolled rolling-mill products, such as structural steel, bar steel, tin-plate and sheet plate, while cold-rolled steel products only rank \$200,000 this time. For high tension insulators \$285,000 has been earmarked; for telegraph poles and similar products of the woodworking industry, \$250,000.

Israeli Industrial Chiefs in Germany: For the first time orders have gone out for machinery, although only to the extent of \$87,000. Lesser amounts cover orders for chemicals, tyre-tubes and precision instruments.

To help prepare orders for Israel's long-term investment programme, a number of prominent Israel industrial and transportation executives have arrived in Germany.

Among them are the director of Israel Railways, Mr. Efrati, who is visiting the transport fair in Munich; the director of the Zim shipping line, Mr. Vidra; the director of the Israel Highway Transportation, Mr. Bar; the chief engineer of the Shilumim Corporation, which is in charge of the reparations programme, Mr. Neu; the chief engineer of the irrigation system, Mr. Wulff; and several leading engineers of the Israel Electric Corporation.

RABBI MILLER OR SENATOR TAFT?

Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organisation of America, advised Israelis last Saturday night not to be taken in by propaganda to the effect that the Eisenhower Administration was adopting a new Middle East policy of impartiality that would express itself in a reduction of aid to Israel and in favouring the political claims of the Arab states against Israel.

He said an organised effort to create this impression had been sponsored by Arab propagandists and their powerful friends in Washington "to mislead both American and world public opinion on



Irving Miller—New line in Washington? No!

the basic facts of our country's Near East policy."

No Change in Washington: Rabbi Miller was speaking at the celebration marking the official opening of Z.O.A. House, a community centre built by American Zionists to strengthen the cultural and social bonds between the Jews of America and Israel. He said the pro-Israel tradition in Washington had been bi-partisan since the Wilson Administration and no act by the present Government indicated a change. He also said the United States policy never had been "preferential."

"While Congress was appropriating \$120,000,000 for Jewish refugees in Israel, it was also appropriating \$153,000,000 for the United Nations Arab refugee programme," he said.

Taft: No More Aid: Speaking in Washington on the day after Rabbi Miller's declaration in Tel Aviv, Senator Robert Taft expressed the view that, barring some major change in the world situation, "this Congress is through with foreign aid." He said he does not believe that the 1954 session will be willing to vote to continue even military aid, except to complete scheduled deliveries.

A *New York Times* despatch from Washington commented on the same day that if last week's debate in the Senate on the Mutual Security Programme meant anything, it was a notice to friends abroad that as far as massive foreign aid appropriations are concerned, "they have had it."

ARABS WALK OUT

A three-day Conference of the Middle East working group of the International

Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.) opened in Kyrenia, Cyprus, on Monday.

On Tuesday the delegates of three Arab nations walked out in protest against the presence of Jewish representatives at the Conference and the meeting broke up.

Forty delegates, representing twelve airlines operating in the Middle East, were discussing charges and international trunk routes, recommendations to be submitted to the forthcoming I.A.T.A. general conference at Honolulu, when the incident occurred.

The Egyptians said later that when they were invited to the Conference they had been assured that there would be no Israeli delegate present. They were "surprised" when Mr. Atir, representing El Al, Israel's national airline, entered the conference room.

Rearranged Agenda?: The Conference, which is an annual event for purely commercial discussion, resumed Tuesday evening with the Arab delegates all in attendance but the Israeli delegate absent.

Asked for a statement the Conference secretary said: "There is no statement to be made. The Conference is proceeding according to plan." But there was talk of re-arranging the agenda so that Israeli and Arab delegates could attend alternate sessions.



Lone Presidential candidate.

SHISHEKLY LEGITIMISED

In a broadcast over the Syrian radio on Sunday, Colonel Shishekly announced that Parliamentary general elections will be held in Syria within three months.

He said the Supreme Court and Audit Department will be reorganised in the same period and necessary legislation introduced. He devoted most of his speech to answering critics of a draft constitution.

Some politicians out of office had signed a memorandum, he said, calling this document unconstitutional because it had not been drafted by a Constituent Assembly. Colonel Shishekly said they had done this merely to keep their names before the public. He appealed to the people to forget past differences and work for Syria's future and for her prosperity.

One-man Election: Shishekly formally entered his candidature for the presidency of the Syrian Republic on Saturday night. He personally presented his application to Abdul Hamid Mardini, a high city official, who duly gave him a receipt.

As Colonel Shishekly is the only candidate, his election as President on July 10 is a certainty provided that the draft constitution, to be submitted to Syrians on that date in a nation-wide referendum, is approved. There seems little doubt that it will be, Reuter reported from Damascus.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET FIRM

During the week under report, business on the Tel Aviv stock exchange again centred round $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Tavei Dollar and Palestine Electric shares. Tavei Dollar reached a peak of £0.980 per dollar on June 24, which is a rise of 85 pruta since June 19. They have since reacted to £0.935 on profit taking. These prices seem rather high on the basis of the present exchange of \$1: £1 for the Tavei Dollar coupons. The view gains ground that this rate of \$1—£1—for the coupons cannot be maintained much longer in view of the recent developments in the currency situation.

Palestine Electric: Palestine Electric also continued their rise and the London Register shares, which on June 19 were $196\frac{1}{2}$ per cent closed on June 25 at $210\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while Israel Register rose from 189 per cent to 194 per cent in the same period.

It is worthwhile noting that the London Register which only a short while ago stood some 4 points below the price of the Israel Register is now 16 points above the latter.

Other Improvements: Among other securities which showed an improvement in the last week, mention should be made of the following: Kurdaneh Textile Works Ltd. shares which rose from $134\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on June 19 to 140 per cent on June 25, Nir 5 per cent preference shares from 64 per cent buyers only to 68 per cent buyers only; Palestine Potash ordinary shares from 84 per cent to 91 per cent;

Government Bonds: The Government of Palestine Bearer Bonds were firm rising between 1 and 3 points on the different issues. The $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Israel Government Loan 1953/57 which is not yet included in the official stock exchange list, remained firm.

According to recently published details by the Government Statistical Bureau, the following interesting figures can be quoted: Securities listed on the Tel Aviv stock exchange amounted to (nominal value) £46,695,000 on 31.12.52 against £14,805,000 on 31.1.49. The set-up of the securities on 31.12.52 was as follows:

	£	%
† Government loans		
dollar linked	6,276,000	or 13.4
† Other Govern-		
ment loans	22,257,000	or 47.7
† Debentures	6,543,000	or 14.0
† Pref. shares	2,387,000	or 5.1
† Ord. shares	9,232,000	or 19.8
	46,695,000	or 100

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ISRAEL

JEWISH AGENCY PREMIER AND GOLDMANN DIFFER

David Kimche writes:—

Whether or not the Jewish Agency should be enlarged to include non-Zionist bodies—one of the central questions being discussed by the Plenary Executive of the Agency in Jerusalem this week—touched off a long discussion between Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chief protagonist of the idea, and Premier Ben-Gurion, who is against any such incorporation of non-Zionist bodies.

Dr. Goldmann's views, as elaborated to your Jerusalem Correspondent in a special interview, are that it would be just and practical to co-opt the non-Zionists inasmuch as by far the larger part of funds donated to Israel is contributed by them.

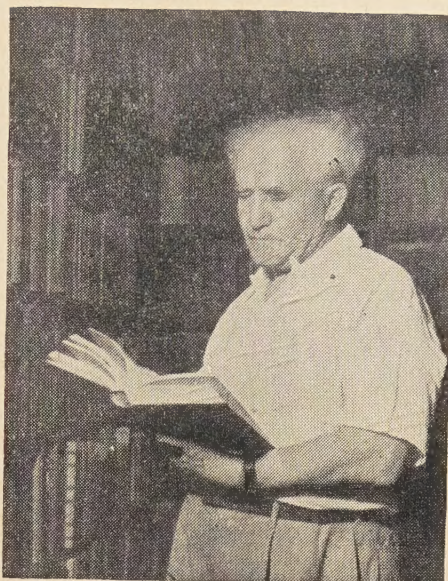
No 50-50 Basis: Zionist policy consists of two parts: that implemented by the State, and that still to be implemented by the Zionist Movement as a whole. Dr. Goldmann said. Ninety per cent. of the Jewish people were today prepared to support the State both politically and financially. It was therefore only natural to harness the entire Jewish people to the organisation best suited to carry out this financial and political aid, namely the Jewish Agency.

He did not think it practical, however, to co-opt non-Zionist bodies at present on a fifty-fifty basis, as this would entail endless organisational difficulties and squabbles. But some of these organisations, he suggested, might be invited to the next Zionist Congress and their representatives then be incorporated into the Jewish Agency.

Zionist Tasks: Concentration of political and financial tasks in the hands of the Jewish Agency would leave the Zionist Organisation free to devote its energies to that part of Zionist policy not yet fully implemented and at present largely neglected. The four basic fields of action of Zionist organisation, Dr. Goldmann considered, should be:

- ¶ education;
- ¶ Hebraisation;
- ¶ "democratisation" of the Jewish people;
- ¶ agricultural and other pioneering.

The Zionist Movement, he said, should be completely reorganised on a territorial basis instead of on the existing party system. At present the Zionist Movement largely consists of virtually



Ben-Gurion—emphasis on culture.

autonomous party organisations, a fact greatly hindering constructive and united efforts.

The Role of Parties: "I am *not*, I repeat *not*, for abolishing Zionist parties abroad," Dr. Goldmann hastened to say, "but they should exist as voluntary groups, connected with parent parties in Israel, and not comprise the whole foundation of the Zionist Organisation."

The redistribution of fundamental duties between the Agency and the Zionist Organisation would largely eliminate the overlapping and haphazard effort existing at the moment, Dr. Goldmann concluded.



Goldmann—no 50-50 Agency.

BEN-GURION, SPRINZAK OPPOSE

In his speech at the plenary session of the Agency Executive, Premier Ben-Gurion spoke out against enlarging the Agency, a move which would, he said, ignore the reality of the present situation in which the Israel State existed. The Zionist Movement must be united on two basic issues, the existence and reality of the State and Hebrew education.

Joseph Sprinzak, head of the Praesidium of the Actions Committee, joined Premier Ben-Gurion in opposing Dr. Goldmann's suggestions when the discussion continued last Monday. He suggested instead that the Zionist Organisation be broadened to include non-Zionists donating funds to Israel, and outlined the following three-point programme:

- ¶ economic and political aid to the State;
- ¶ efforts to establish Hebrew as a language of all Jews;
- ¶ increased Jewish education.

A Mass Movement: The Movement must be fundamentally reorganised into a mass-movement including not only Shekel-holders, but all Jews helping Israel, he said. This last view was generally supported in the ensuing debate, in which the majority of speakers opposed Dr. Goldmann's suggestions and also the Premier's views that Zionism should keep only to educational and cultural activities.

Berl Locker, Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency, opposed the suggestion of abolishing the parties in the Diaspora, while the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom suggested abolishing them even in Israel.

Taking part in the meetings are the full complement of the Agency Executive, the Praesidium of the Actions Committee and the heads of the American Zionist Organisation. The Rev. J. K. Goldbloom attended on behalf of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain.

DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION

At other meetings during the week the discussion centred on the decline in immigration. Only 9,000 immigrants came to Israel during the past nine months, reported Mr. Y. Raphael, Director of the Agency's Immigration Department.

After listing several familiar reasons for the decline in immigration, he urged that a more liberal interpretation be read into selective immigration, tests to be confined mainly to medical factors.

(Continued over)

EDUCATION

BEN-GURION URGES STATE SYSTEM

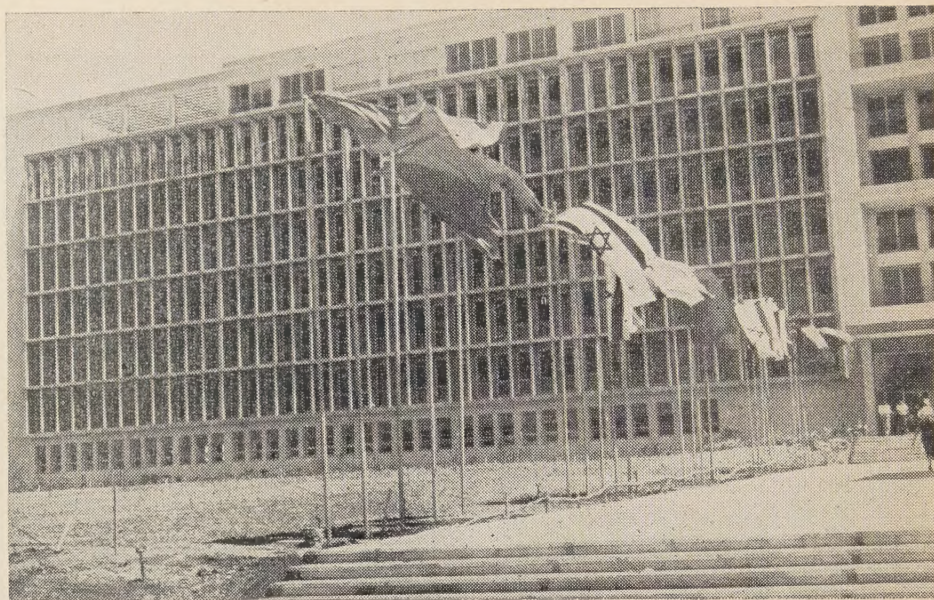
Premier Ben-Gurion launched on Saturday an "enlightenment campaign" on State education, when he addressed a gathering of Mapai teachers in Tel-Aviv.

"State education is a most important step in melting into one nation the many tribes and sections of our community," he said.

Labour Differences : Differences within the Labour movement prevented the formation of even a single Labour school system, he said. State education, which would serve to create one united nation, would also bring about a united Labour nation.

Pupils at State schools would receive instruction in agriculture, handicrafts, pioneering endeavour and other subjects which would fit them to be citizens of a State which believed in freedom, equality, justice and love for others.

Dinur's Warning : The Minister of Education, Mr. Ben Zion Dinur, said that the Education Bill aimed at creating an Israeli citizen who was above class or party differences. Teachers would be



The new Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv.

obliged to instruct their pupils according to the State education plan and must not attempt to undermine the proposed system. Part of the plan would be to educate the younger generation to observance of Israel holidays and appreciation of the role of agriculture in the State.

"We cannot," the Minister went on, "accept a situation wherein only 36 percent of the inhabitants of Israel are engaged in physical labour."

HISTADRUT

OPENING OF "THE BIG HOUSE"

The most spectacular building in Israel was formally opened last week in Tel Aviv. An enormous hive of ultra-modern design, containing 320 air-conditioned offices, it is the new headquarters of the immense trade union federation and economic organisation, the Histadrut.

It took three years to construct and cost £1,300,000 at the present rate of exchange but much more if one recalls that the exchange was \$2.80 to an Israeli Pound, when the building was begun.

When B.G. Was Secretary : At the opening, fifty-eight members of Histadrut's Executive Committee listened to ceremonial speeches in a top-floor conference room, from which one may look out over the gleaming new apartment houses of northern Tel Aviv and beyond to the hills of Jordan.

Premier Ben-Gurion, one of the gathering, heard reminiscences of the period in the 1920's when, as secretary of Histadrut, he had to alternate with another member of the secretariat in sleeping on a bench and on the floor of the organisation's first headquarters.

If he were still an officer of the Histadrut the new building could not have been built without a considerable struggle with him, Ben-Gurion said banteringly; but he was probably thinking of criticism that has been made that so expensive a building should not have been constructed while thousands of new immigrants were still living in tents and make-shift houses.

Not so Expensive : The present Secretary-General, Mordechai Namir, said that the building was not so expensive as it seemed, since more than £1,000,000 had been raised by the sale of old offices and land belonging to the Histadrut.

ECONOMIC

ADVANCING TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

Israeli main economic battle during the financial year 1952/53, against inflation has been won; now the country was advancing in rapid strides towards economic independence, Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol told the press in Jerusalem last week.

Budget and Defence : The balancing of the budget had created many difficulties and had resulted in a notable reduction in consumption; nevertheless, although for the first time the country's defence expenditure was included as an item in the regular budget, there was no budget deficit. The regular budget showed a surplus of £24,500 at the end of the year, and the development budget a surplus of £6.5 millions.

While revenue from income tax in 1949/50 had been £19.1 millions, this figure had increased to £56.4 millions in

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1952/53 and was expected to reach £70 millions in 1953/4, an eightfold increase. The proportion of the budget covered by direct taxes was increasing at the expense of the indirect taxes, which was evidence of a more equitable division of the burden of taxation, Mr. Eshkol declared.

Salary Arrears: Salary arrears owing to civil servants had been caused by the fact that special methods employed to bring in funds to solve the unemployment problem had not yet produced sufficient results. In the meantime 20,000 workers were being used on development projects, and the choice lay between delay of payment of salaries or dismissal of the 20,000 workers.

Pay-Lag Protests: While Mr. Eshkol was making his statement on salaries, thousands of postal workers stopped work for two hours on orders of the National Association of Postal Workers as a protest against non-payment of June salaries. The stoppage, which began in Jerusalem, spread from town to town and paralysed the telephone network, the engineering departments, as well as other postal services.

At the same time, all work in Haifa port stopped for a short period as the 600 port workers struck for a similar

reason. Officials of the Ministry of Justice are due to stage a warning strike at the beginning of next week. None of the stoppages has been authorised by the Histadrut, which is to use disciplinary action against their organisers.

Rabbis Strike: In the meantime, long-suffering Jerusalemites, who have in recent weeks been afflicted with a plague of strikes by ambulance drivers, electricity workers, teachers and sanitary workers, and whose town services have only just begun to return to normal after a week-long general strike of Municipal workers, are now confronted with an unorthodox hardship. The Religious Council, composed of 40 Rabbis and 30 religious officials, has stopped work because of non-payment of salaries by the Municipality since March.

As a result of the strike, the Marriage Department has been closed, supervision over kosher food has been suspended, ritual slaughter has been stopped, and the weekly ration of meat to the entire city is held up.

The *Magen David Adom* strike, which shows no sign of coming to an end, has now entered its third week. Sick people have to be taken in taxis or police cars to hospital.

Jerusalem's Worst Summer: Thus

Jerusalem is going through its worst summer since the days of the siege five years ago. The capital's municipal representatives, deadlocked in constant party strife between coalition and opposition, have had failure after failure in their conduct of city government.

Harassed by power-failures, parched by water shortages, nauseated by the stench of overflowing cesspools, the Jerusalemite has been subjected to continuous hardships because of the City Fathers' inability to run the affairs of Jerusalem competently.

VEGETABLE GLUT

After years of empty greengrocers' shops, Israel is finding itself faced with a novel situation this season—a vegetable glut. Nature has been more than kind to vegetable and fruit growers. Whereas the area under tomatoes was increased by only 10 per cent over that of last year, the supply has been so abundant, and has ripened so suddenly that markets were completely flooded.

One hundred and twenty tons of tomatoes had to be destroyed following disagreement between farmers and the canning industry over prices. The industry is now working in three shifts in an attempt to can all the surplus fruit.

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COMMENT

CRISIS WITH A DIFFERENCE

The history of the Zionist Movement might well be described as one of permanent crisis. There have always been crises, sometimes large, often small and frequently exaggerated. But this habit of speaking in terms of emergencies has to some extent deadened the effect when a situation of such seriousness has arisen that the term crisis could be applied with full justification. This has now happened.

At the same time, it is necessary to underline that throughout its varied history the Zionist Movement has generally recorded its greatest achievements in response to such critical challenges. It faces such a challenge today.



To understand the background to the debate which has been taking place at the Jewish Agency meeting in Jerusalem, it is necessary to turn to the full account of the discussion which took place in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives during the last two months; it is fully reported on the following eight pages.

Outwardly the Jerusalem discussion about the future of the World Zionist Organisation deals, among other things, with such comparatively routine and humdrum issues as the organisation of the Zionist Federations outside Israel and their functions. But the reality of the issues at stake, which Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann and the other members of the Executive have been debating, is the concern, the uncertainty, and the uneasiness which the development in Washington has produced.



The questions and answers by members of Congress and by high officials of the State Department reveal that with the new Administration there has moved into Washington also a new state of mind and a new outlook on Middle Eastern Affairs. It is not necessary to exaggerate the consequences of this or to paint the devil blacker than he is. The new administration from all that has been said, does not appear to be anti-Israel but clearly and emphatically it is no longer as pro-Israel as was the old administration. On the other hand, it appears to be wrong and politically dangerous to go to the opposite extreme and adopt, in the light of existing evidence an attitude of facile optimism that there has been no change in Washington.

When one reads in these eight pages that follow all that has been said there by the Secretary of State, by the Army Chief of Staff and by their foremost expert advisers, it is difficult to conclude that this does not constitute a major shift of policy. It is true that this shift has not yet been firmly declared, and it seems unlikely, on the face of it, that this solid body of opinion presented by the State Department and the U.S. Armed Forces to the Congress Committee on Foreign Affairs will be diverted from the course on which it is set. But in the light of actual experience in the Middle East, Republican Washington may yet have to relearn the lesson of the area.



Nevertheless, it is understandable that men in responsible positions such as the Premier of Israel, the Co-chairman of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Goldmann, and the veteran labour leader, Mr. Sprinzak, should address themselves to this central problem of reinforcing the organisation of World Jewry as a major support for Israel in this difficult period. It was on this, as also on the problem of declining immigration and on future development, that the discussion centred.

This last month has wrought havoc with the set pattern of the new Churchillian policy that emerged from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in June. The illness of Sir Winston, the set-back in Korea and the postponement of the Bermuda Conference have thrown the whole Middle East policy back into the melting pot. This does not mean, of course, that the Washington "New Look" has won by default.



Not only Israel is uneasy about some of the signs and symptoms in Washington; the British are no less disturbed, and so are many Arab leaders. Israel is not alone, nor isolated, in warning of the possible consequences of a hasty application of the new Washington policies—which bear in part an uncanny resemblance to past British policies which had such disastrous effects on British influence in the Middle East.

The Jewish Agency leaders in Jerusalem clearly have now to consider all these facets in formulating the best and most effective organisational forms in this new situation. For the Jerusalem debate is only at its beginning. There can be no precise answer at this stage. But there can be no doubt at the same time that it—and the events in Washington—present the greatest challenge that Zionists have had to face since the summer of 1948. Their response to it will largely shape the next five years in the life of the State of Israel.

WHAT AMERICA WANTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

STATE DEPARTMENT'S TESTIMONY ON NEW POLICY TOWARDS ISRAEL—SUEZ—REFUGEES—ARAB RELATIONS

On Wednesday, March 11—two months before the Dulles party left for the Middle East—the twenty-nine strong Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives began one of the most remarkable series of hearings in its long and colourful history.

Meeting in secret session, through March, through April, through May—while Dulles was in the Middle East, and until June 6—after Dulles had returned, the Committee heard the testimony of Dulles, Stassen, General Ridgway and of all leading State Department officials.

They gave their views on what the U.S. "New Look" in the Middle East should be. They elaborated what new policy should be followed towards Israel, towards the Arab States and towards the Anglo-Egyptian conflict over the Suez Canal Zone.

They spoke with exemplary, and at times breathtaking, frankness about Israel, the Arabs and the British. And then, towards the end of last month, the Committee released the *verbatim* transcript* of its sessions—1303 pages, 780,000 words, longer than *Gone with the Wind*. What had been speculation hitherto, was now fact—stark grim facts for Israel.

The following are the relevant *verbatim* passages dealing with U.S. policy towards Israel, the British and the Middle East.

SECRETARY DULLES

(Testimony given on May 5, 1953).

Mr. Javits: I gather there is a new concept in this bill about the Near East, and that that is underlined by the area character of the request for appropriation, plus military aid looking toward the Middle East command, and including protection against any nation getting military aid to use it for aggressive purposes.

Could you underline that by giving us the concept of policy which was back of it?

Mr. Dulles: We believe the area can best be treated as a whole and it is not very realistic to think of building a defence within that area against possible Soviet aggression, let us say, as long as

the area is torn by conflict and indeed a technical state of war within itself.

We hope that with the discretion which would be allowed us if this legislation is passed in the form proposed, to initiate a programme for the entire area which would include among other things the prospect of a peace between Israel and the Arab States, and that that would provide a foundation upon which a more dependable defence structure could be erected than under present conditions.

We do not ask for a negotiating power in that area, with the understanding that

THE PEOPLE IN THE CASE

(In order of appearance)

JACOB K. JAVITS, Representative for New York on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Secretary of the State Department.

FRANCES E. BOLTON, Representative from Ohio and Arab specialist on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

JOHN D. JERNEGAN, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

ARTHUR Z. GARDINER, Politico-Economic Adviser, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, Department of State.

JOHN M. VORYS, Representative from Ohio on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WALTER H. JUDD, Representative from Minnesota on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ROBERT B. CHIPPERFIELD, Representative from Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

KARL M. LeCOMPTE, Representative from Iowa on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

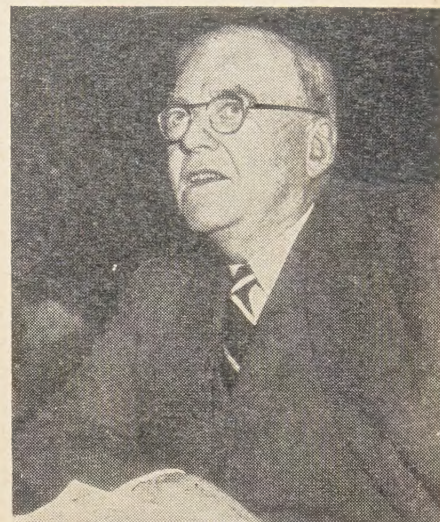
LAWRENCE H. SMITH, Representative from Wisconsin on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

STANLEY ANDREWS, Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

THE HON. HENRY A. BYROADE, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

BURR P. HARRISON, Representative from Virginia on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE HON. FRANK NASH, Assistant Secretary of Defence.



Dulles—a programme for the entire area.

the purpose will be to bring about the result to which I alluded.

GENERAL RIDGWAY

(Testimony given on May 18, 1953).

Mrs. Bolton: General, what consideration, if any, do you give to the Near East and its military?

(Discussion off the record).

Mrs. Bolton: You are not counting at all on the trained, equipped troops that General Bradley told us were in Israel?

General Ridgway: No.

Mrs. Bolton: I wondered whether you had come up at all with that?

General Ridgway: No.

Mrs. Bolton: It would seem to some of us that that area is so crucial and is so on the ragged edge of explosion at the moment that we would have to go very deeply into the causes for disaffection and failure to come to us. We have been very concerned over the attitude of the British in regard to getting out of that area.

As an individual, I fail to see how they can argue that they must stay there. Even though they have something over a billion dollars invested it will not be worth anything if the surrounding country is like the country around Berlin. It would seem to some of us that it would be wiser for them to say, "Yes, we will get out." What happened in India would happen in Egypt. They would be friends within a very few days.

* 83rd Congress, 1st Session on H.R. 5710 (Mutual Security Act Extension).



Teheran crowd—Persian situation causes much concern.

Would you concur in our sense of the situation for the British airfields, near Suez?

(Discussion off the record).

Mrs. Bolton : I am sure your responsibilities do not but I am also sure that your thinking does.

General Ridgway : That is right.

Mrs. Bolton : If the millions of the people of Egypt go against the British, what kind of a life are they going to have on that large airport? Of what help will it be to them or to us? To us this is of very serious importance at this point.

(Discussion off the record).

JERNEGAN

(John D. Jernegan, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs—
Testimony given on May 26, 1953).

Mr. Jernegan: The military aid requested for the Near East and Africa amounts to a total of \$425 million, this amount to be made available for Greece, Turkey and Iran and for "other military assistance in the area of the Near East and Africa."

If the sum requested is made available, it is the intention of the executive branch to utilize a specific sum for Greece, Turkey, and Iran and the remaining for other countries. We propose that any country of the area which joins a regional defence organisation of which the United States has become a member will by virtue of that act become eligible for grant military assistance.

In the view of the Department of State, the continuation of the Iranian programme is important. This programme has been and continues to be directed primarily toward the development of forces for internal security pur-

poses. In the present troubled situation in Iran, we feel, that measures designed to contribute to stability are necessary.

We feel that there is a serious threat to this area, with its highly important strategic and economic assets. The position of Iran, which is on the front line of defence, so to speak, gives us such concern that we felt we would be remiss if we did not do everything possible to strengthen countries in the second line. This is one of the principal considerations underlying our request for the additional amounts intended for Greece, Turkey and Iran.

ARABS AND ISRAEL

Our request is for the authority to provide military aid to the states in the area of the Near East and Africa, and is meant to apply to the Arab States, and Israel, alike, as well as other states in the general region.

In administering such aid, we would propose to deal impartially with all states of the area, furnishing military aid on the basis of the same criteria in each case. While it would not be possible initially to include Israel in the same defence organisation with the Arab States, we would undertake to make parallel arrangements with Israel and the country's requirements and potential contribution to Middle East defence would receive full consideration.

The proposal to provide military equipment to the Arab States of Israel, of course, raises the question of the intentions of these states with respect to the keeping of the peace.

You will note that we propose to include with the authorising legislation—in the same paragraph, in fact—the requirement that any country receiving aid under the proposed authority must agree to use the equipment, materials, or services provided only for maintaining internal security and for self-defence, and, furthermore, that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other nation.

We attach the greatest importance to the avoidance of any renewal of hostilities in the Near East, and will be prepared to exercise the utmost care to make certain that the military aid proposed does not endanger this objective.

PEACE POSSIBILITIES

The question of Arab-Israel peace is, of course, only one of the serious problems which beset this area and which any programme to strengthen its defences must surmount.

Military leaders in most of these states are relatively progressive and friendly toward the West, and are actually conscious of the deficiencies of their own forces and their need for additional military equipment.

There are indications that most of the leaders now in power in the Near East states would be willing to co-operate with the West, at least on a limited basis, provided this co-operation brought them significant benefit in the form of military equipment and did not involve any encroachment on national sovereignty.

SUEZ SETTLEMENT

A satisfactory Suez settlement is probably a precondition to the establishment of a co-operative regional defence arrangement. Although the outlook for such a settlement does not at this moment appear highly promising, we believe it is possible and that the availability of the authority and funds we are now seeking may be an important element in achieving it.

The achievement of these two objectives—a Suez settlement and a regional defence arrangement for the Middle East—would change the whole situation in the area and greatly improve the prospects of achieving other important objectives of United States and free world policy.

There are political leaders in the area who desire to co-operate with the nations of the free world but have limited freedom of action because of the precarious nature of their hold on power and the strength of the anti-Western elements within the state. If these leaders controlled effective military forces their susceptibility to pressures from extremist elements would be reduced.

U.S. BASES

The United States has military installations in certain of these states and it may be desirable to seek additional facilities elsewhere in the region.

In particular, our problem in the Arab States is very difficult, indeed. We face attitudes of distrust, uncertainty, hostility, which have got to be reversed, in the opinion of the executive branch.

I need not tell you that the Secretary of State is presently touring that area and judging by the reports we have from him, very brief reports necessarily, he has been even more impressed than before with the difficulties of the situation and the importance of finding remedies.

GARDINER

(Arthur Z. Gardiner, Politico-Economic Adviser, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, Department of State—Testimony given between May 28 and June 4, 1953).

Mr. Gardiner: The request for the Near East and Africa of a total of \$194 million is included on page 11 of the Basic Data Book.

We have an interest, which has been expressed many times, in the support of Israel and in its maintenance as a stable community in the Near East, and we have an equally clear interest to maintain our relations with the Arab countries on friendly terms, and to enable the Arab peoples to prosper and become strong elements in the free world.

The requirements of Israel and the Arab States differ in their nature. Israel which is struggling to assimilate a very substantial population of recent immigrants numbering approximately 800,000, has not yet been able to stand on its own feet economically.

Israel's requirements in past years have been recognised both by the Congress and by the executive branch and it will be recalled that special legislation enabled Israel to receive approximately \$65 million in grant funds under the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and a further \$70 million under the Mutual Security Act of 1952.

Justification for aid on this scale was based on analysis of Israel's import requirements to enable its people to maintain an austerity standard of living and to make some progress on the development of its resources.

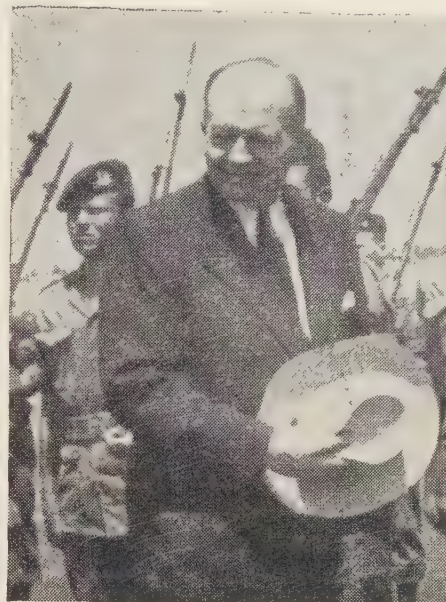
These provisions for Israel were made in the light of judgment of its import needs on the one hand and its probable sources of revenue, which included substantial support from the Jewish community abroad.

ARAB OPPORTUNITIES

In the case of the Arab States and of Iran, we necessarily apply different standards of measurement. While the lot of many millions in these countries is a depressed one, and by and large the states in the area have not achieved maximum development of their resources, we cannot measure needs of these countries in terms of balances of foreign exchange requirements.

In all of the Arab States, there are great opportunities for development in fields of land reclamation, water utilisation and transport to meet the needs of depressed peoples

Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait are, as is well known, wealthy in this respect, although the living standards of millions of their people must be ameliorated. We are not advocating that special economic aid funds should be centered on such countries.



Director for Mutual Security—Stassen.

From the point of view of oil production, we must list as "have nots" such countries as Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, as well as Egypt. Our interest in the welfare of these countries is manifest, but none of them can hope to make the progress that is necessary for the security and stability of the area without assistance from abroad.

ARAB REFUGEES

I would like to file a statement by the Acting-Secretary of State on the Palestine refugee problem. It would be well to have it in the record at this point. This has been released, but I think it would be useful in the record at this point.

(The statement by Acting-Secretary of State General Walter Bedell Smith is as follows:)

It is my purpose to outline the nature of the refugee problem and the efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to rehabilitate the unhappy Palestinians who lost their homes and property in what is now Israel.

The simple fact is that the agricultural, industrial, and financial resources of the Arab nations concerned cannot cope with this problem unaided.

As you know, Israel occupied territory during the conflict considerably beyond the boundaries allotted to it by the

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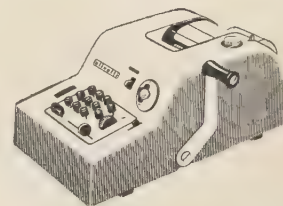
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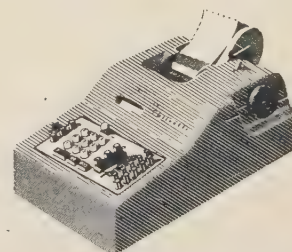
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The House Foreign Affairs Committee in session with (sitting fourth from left) Jacob K. Javits—780,000 words.

United Nations partition plan of 1947. From the lands so occupied many thousands became refugees.

The refugee problem is the principal unresolved issue between Israel and the Arabs; outstanding issues are generally listed as compensation to the refugees, repatriation of the refugees, adjustment of boundaries, and the status of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. None of these issues can be separated from the refugee problem.

It is clearly not in our national interest to accept responsibility for the welfare of the refugees, for either a long or a short period of time. It seems equally clear that to abandon this programme of relief and rehabilitation now would have serious repercussions on our national interests.

Such action would involve profound unsettlement in the Near East, prejudicial to the well-being of all our friends there. It is equally clear that the goals of the present programme cannot be achieved by its present terminal date of June 30, 1954. It is our view that the date for termination of the programme should be extended for a further 2 years, until June 30, 1956; that we should endeavour to maintain the target of \$200 million for work projects, and as circumstances dictate continue relief expenditures for at least a further 2 years. This will necessitate an increase of the relief fund originally projected at \$50 million.

I would point out that what is new from the legislative point of view is the proposal that we should consider the Near East as a whole and not single out in the legislation by name an individual state for special treatment.

ISRAEL—NO SPECIAL TREATMENT

We think it is in the interests of the United States to be able to treat Israel's neighbours on a like basis and that the friends, the special friends of Israel, have a real interest also in seeing that this bill is supported, or in supporting this bill, because I do not think it is in Israel's interest to be singled out for special treatment.

In the long run Israel is going to have to survive as a part of the Near East. Special treatment of Israel, special reference to Israel in legislation, creates special resistances. It is a political minus and not a political plus.

I would continue my statement with the observation that while I stand by every word that I said when I spoke before, that I think when you come to allot funds you will have to use a different basic criteria in Israel than you would in the Arab States. You cannot use funds as a weapon of political pressure. You cannot use starvation as a political weapon.

ISRAEL'S FINANCES

We have endeavoured to make as good a calculation as possible of the prospective expenditures and revenues of Israel on foreign exchange account for the ensuing fiscal year.

What may be discouraging to you in this forecast is the fact that comparatively little progress appears to be in sight, insofar as the export trade of

Israel is concerned, and there I think we ought to be very frank and clear with each other.

You will note there is an estimate of \$60 million for exports of commodities from Israel during fiscal year 1954, which compares with \$45 million for fiscal year 1953. That by no means tells the whole story.

In order to achieve commodity exports of \$60 million—it is necessary for Israel to import approximately \$36 million worth of materials to fabricate. That by no means tells the whole story.

You have not only to import \$36 million in materials to fabricate, but you also have in the account, which does not appear directly, other expenses of the export industry, such as fuel and capital expenditures, which reduce the actual benefit of those exports, even more.

Now, I have been asked for, by committees, a prophecy as to when Israel may become a viable state. We have had very careful studies made by economists who have looked closely into the Israeli problem with that point in mind. I think a fair answer still is, "I do not know."

"VIABILITY" IN 5-6 YEARS

On the other hand, we have some reason to feel that if what one means by a viable state is a state that can support itself with assistance from its sources of private income abroad, rather than United States grants, there is a prospect, if Israel continues to put her house in order, of viability within five or six years' time—viability in terms of no more requirement for United States grant.

That, I think, is the most hopeful forecast that I could put conscientiously on the Israeli picture, the economic side of the Israeli picture. They would have considerable gains if there were no Arab boycott. They would save some money on fuel and benefit from more tourist trade and other elements in the economy. It would result in a pickup of income if there was no longer this border tension or border strife.

I am afraid that you are going to have to be faced with consideration of Israel's needs for several more years.

"FIRST" PROBLEMS FIRST

They will tell you of great possibilities of development in the mineral field. They hope to strike supplies of oil. They may find such development, they may

find oil, but until that day comes, I think that the path for Israel is increasing agricultural production as they bring into utility once more a good many hundreds of thousands of acres formerly cultivated by the Arabs, many of which are now still unused.

Mr. Vorys : I realise Israel stands in a special status of all the countries on the planet including our own, but it seems to me it does not stand in such a special status that we cannot get the routine facts that we are accustomed to getting on these countries that we are asked to help.

Mr. Gardiner : Well, I apologise, Mr. Vorys. We had intended to submit those facts and I thought we had adequate copies.

Mr. Judd : Mr. Chairman, while they are working on that could I ask a question regarding this map?

Chairman Chipperfield : Off the record. (The then following remarks were not reported.)

U.N. PARTITION PLAN

Mr. Judd : Am I right in understanding that the crosshatched areas are what the U.N. plan gave to Israel?

Mr. Gardiner : The U.N. gave this cross-hatched area to Israel and the non-crosshatched part to the Arab States.

Mr. Judd : The blue without the hatching is what the Israelites have seized that was not given to them?

Mr. Gardiner : That is land now occupied by Israel which was allotted to the Arab States under the U.N. partition plan.

Mr. Judd : And the Israelis have taken that. Now, for example, that land up at the top, did they take that from Lebanon?

Mr. Gardiner : The original area of the Palestine mandate followed this outer line.

Mr. Judd : If the U.N. plan had been followed completely that would have been a little island of Arabs, completely surrounded by Israel?

Mr. Gardiner : You will note there is a corridor there. This is known as Western Galilee, Mr. Judd.

Mr. Judd : This is all occupied now by Israel?

Mr. Gardiner : It is occupied and controlled by the Government of Israel. When you say it is all occupied by Israelis, I am not quite sure what you mean.

Mr. Judd : It is under the control of the Israeli Government.

Mr. Gardiner : That is correct.

Mr. Judd : If the agreement of the U.N. had been carried out completely, these



Karl Miles LeCompte—"Where would the Suez be?"

blue areas would have been white like these two, is that correct?

Mr. Gardiner : Yes, those areas would have been white as would the robin's egg blue. The El Ouja area is a neutral zone and Gaza is definitely under Egyptian control. Arab Palestine is annexed to Jordan and the Jordanian Parliament now consists of 20 deputies from Arab Palestine and 20 from the East Bank.

Mr. Judd : Was this by act of Jordan itself, a unilateral act?

Mr. Gardiner : Yes, it was. It is recognised *de facto*, it is a fact.

WHERE IS SUEZ?

Mr. Gardiner : The problem for Jerusalem is whether or not Jerusalem should be agreed to by the international community as the capital of Israel.

Mr. LeCompte : It is an armed truce which exists there?

Mr. Gardiner : Yes; and the truce line runs through the centre of Jerusalem.

Mr. LeCompte : Through the old city of Jerusalem?

Mr. Gardiner : No; the old city is in Arab hands. The old walled city.

Mr. LeCompte : Do the Israeli people contend for possession of that?

Mr. Gardiner : You have a truce, an armistice agreement based on these lines and those lines are the subject of a guarantee made by the United States, Great Britain and France.

Mr. LeCompte : Is that the Suez Canal on the left side of the map?

Mr. Judd : That is the cultivated land along the Nile.

Mr. LeCompte : Where would the Suez be?

CONCILIATION

Mr. Gardiner : When you oversimplify and talk about wicked Arabs or wicked Jews, you are doing the wrong thing because I assure you they are all people. They are not as highly organised as we are and they do not follow as many disciplines and they are hungrier than we are.

But what your answers are, short of more conciliatory attitudes on both sides—and I have always said that I thought the conciliation should start from the victorious side, and I will repeat that in any circle that I am in. Without a growth of greater conciliation, I do not see what we can hope for in this part of the world except further turmoil.

Are you going to solve the refugee problem, as other people say, with whom I do not agree: Send them to Iraq?

You have a population the same as the District of Columbia, who are refugees. Eight hundred and fifty thousand people. They may have been badly led. They have been the sport of international events over which they had no control whatsoever and no say. They want to go back home. They want to settle as near home as they can.

Mr. Judd : They do not want to go over into Jordan or Iraq or Syria?

Mr. Gardiner : Jordan is all right. Jordan is Palestine. They do not want to go to Iraq. The Iraqi people have some problems of their own; they are not particularly anxious to take them. They have flood refugees and they have big projects

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to settle those people—refugees from the floods—and to settle their nomadic tribes.

When they made available the other day in Iraq the first 400 homesteads they immediately had 16,000 applications for those 400 homesteads. If you were in the Iraqi Government, I think you would say that your first duty was to the Iraqis.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Now, on the other hand, the Arab countries say that they are not going to refuse to shelter a brother Arab who is in difficulties if he wants to come live with them.

You cannot make an agreement with Iraq to take hundreds of thousands of refugees, but you can work individuals or groups into the picture, and if you do not talk too much about it, and say, "That's what the Arabs ought to do," you will be more successful than you will be otherwise.

They would help accommodate themselves to this problem and they have very hopeful plans and schemes, Mr. Smith.

We could look for 150,000 in the valley of the Jordan. We can look to the Egyptians to settle people in Sinai with waters which can be drawn from the Nile. This is a practical scheme.

We can look to Syria. And the talks that the Secretary and Mr. Byroade had with the Syrian Government leaders and

the top leaders were very hopeful and fruitful.

However, the Syrians have their own problems. You know perfectly well that you cannot take the stranger in and give him all he would like to have if you have troubles at home.

AID FOR SYRIA

That is why we would like to have funds, sir. We would like to help Syria, and we think that unless there is money to do it, we cannot help Syria develop some of its great resources.

Unless we can shore up the financial structures of these countries, particularly Syria and Jordan and Egypt, along those lines, we are not going to be successful in biting off that part of the refugee programme which is capable of solution. Lots of the refugees would rather go to Syria than go to Israel.

G A Z A

When we add these projects together we get a financial total now, a guestimate of \$120 million, and with a possibility of as many as 400,000 refugees settled, people who would prefer to stay in Syria, Jordan, or Egypt.

People who would be glad to move from the Gaza strip where they are huddled together, 270,000 people in a 5-by-20 mile strip of sand beach. They might well choose to move down here

(indicating Sinai). When you can give them something to work on you will find those people go to work and they work desperately hard. They are not lost people.

We have started settling people, if you like, in Syria. The Syrians have made public lands available. The Syrians are talking in terms of other projects which would enable us to find the solution for those refugees who are not farmers, and the calculations are in Syria that over one-half the refugees are non-farming people. Now, that is working.

MRS. BOLTON

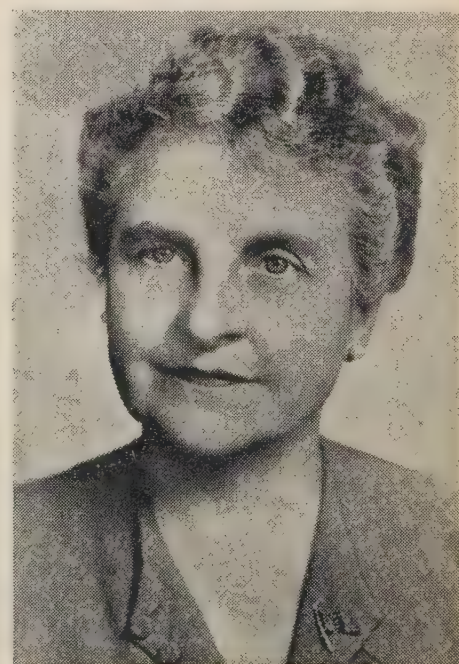
Mrs. Bolton : I think this map is one of the most revealing things I have seen. I have taken with a grain of salt some of the things that have been said to me about the Arabs sitting in their houses and looking on their deserted farms, or their citrus orchards and watching them go to pieces, but I think that makes it a very graphic thing. One does not wonder that there is a deep feeling because there is a great deal of land there that has been taken over by Israel.

Mr. Gardiner : It is estimated, Mrs. Bolton, that 400,000 of the refugees were generated from the areas that are marked "Approximate area under Israel control (not granted under partition plan)".

Mr. Vorys : Why don't they move back?

Mr. Gardiner : Because the Israelis will not let them move back.

Mr. Vorys : Israel will not let them move back; they have not complied with the



Mrs. Frances Bolton—"they are interested in business."

U.N. requirement about compensation, so they get (*deletion—secret*).

Mr. Gardiner: Well, sir, you are committed in my opinion by acts of this Congress going back to 1922, to the maintenance of the State of Israel.

Mr. Vorys: Not to throw out dispossessed people, take their land, take their property.

Mr. Gardiner: That happened in the process.

Mr. Vorys: I do not think you can say we agreed to that in 1922 or any time since.

LAND REFORM

Mr. Gardiner: Now, I would like to illustrate again in figures and dollar signs what I mean by that: The best land in Egypt today changes hands for \$2,500 or \$2,800 an acre.

Other land in Damascus and Syria changes hands for \$1,000 an acre. Now what is the value of a man? A man is lucky if he works for \$250 a year, and in many countries he works for less. Your whole problem of the improvement of the lot of these people is to change the ratio so that the value of real estate in terms of the value of man goes down.

Otherwise all your hopes for land reform and everything else are going to be rendered nugatory—negated. You cannot hope to basically improve these conditions unless you basically change that picture.

Now, I do not think you are going to do it by reducing people. I think your only chance is to increase the land. I think you might get very dramatic results when you come to the point where land becomes the more plentiful of the two elements in this picture.

Mrs. Bolton: And the basis by which it is made more plentiful is water.

Mr. Gardiner: It will do wonders, as will also roads to areas which might be opened up which are not now available for cultivation. That is the general case and what the administration does request is admittedly a broad grant of authority to be able to negotiate with these countries on the basis of need and opportunity.

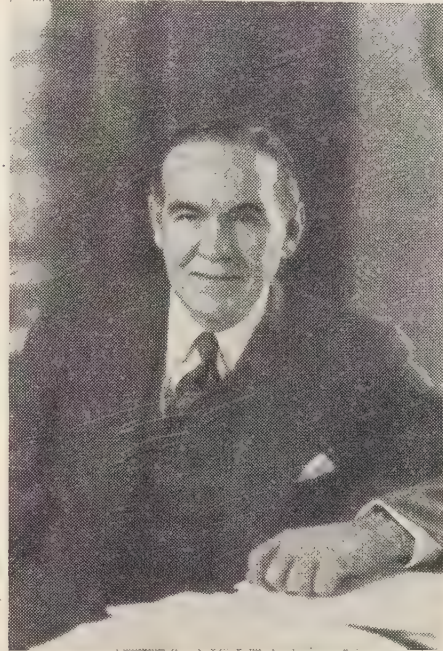
You simply cannot put 800,000 more people in that area, no matter what their faith or creed may be, and not reckon with the consequences. The consequences are that you must have more land somewhere to serve that equivalent number of people.

Mr. Smith: That population is growing every day, is it not?

Mr. Gardiner: That population is growing.

Mr. Smith: And it is creating a bad situation because of the surroundings from which these newborn people come.

Mr. Gardiner: That is correct and it is in a surrounding of bitterness and hatred. You are not going to solve it all by money. You cannot do this all by money, but I do not think without money you can make as much headway as you could otherwise. Money is not the whole answer but it is part of the answer.



John M. Vorys—"Israel has not complied with U.N. directions."

AMERICAN INTERESTS

If you like, this is a giveaway programme. Call it as many bad names as you want, but it is presented to you frankly as a giveaway programme; but let us consider what our interests are, and whether it is not in our interest to speed up this development of which we have spoken in this region. I can assure you that they will move faster with this tangible expression of American interest than it will otherwise. I think we all agree we are sitting on a powder keg.

Mrs. Bolton: If you take the countries where there is great poverty—in any of the areas there—they are almost side by side—I think you said they were—the inhabitants of a country who are far worse off for food than the refugees who get food from us.

Mr. Gardiner: That is true and that is a very difficult thing with our refugee problem. What has happened in Jordan is refugee pressure on wage levels. People used to work for 250 fils a day,

and now they are working for 100 because the refugee is willing to work for 100, because the refugee gets rations.

When we are attacked for not having a sufficiently high standard of rations, that is the defence, and I think it is a reasonable defence.

ISRAEL "PROPAGANDA"

Mr. Judd: Before we adjourn I want to make sure I understand correctly one thing, because it surprised me. Did I understand you to say that there is less land in productive cultivation in these areas now under the Israelis than there was under the Arabs?

Mr. Gardiner: That is correct.

Mr. Judd: I had another impression.

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Judd, excuse me, but what paper do you read? That is an expression they used to use in New York.

Now, if you listen to the Israeli propaganda line—and let us call it that because that is what it is—they show how they doubled and trebled production. They compare the Jewish land in Jewish hands before partition with what they have now.

If there were 10 acres in Jewish hands before 1947 and they take over another 10 from the Arabs, they have doubled production, and they will say that the production of Israel is going up by leaps and bounds.

But anybody with two eyes in his head can go through Israel and see abandoned orange groves and see other abandoned lands that are not cultivated. The Israelis are making their best efforts now—and this land legislation is part of it—to get their people who may have urban background onto that soil.

Mr. Judd: Are they doing as well or better in the cultivation of the land that they are cultivating, or is the major problem the return to cultivation of the land that is not cultivated?

Mr. Gardiner: I do not know what you mean by "as well or better." The Arabs were working with hand tools very intensively, and they did a great deal. The Israeli pattern is to pay a man a high wage set by the Histadrut and try to facilitate his productivity with machines. I do not know which is the better agriculture. I would like to yield to my distinguished colleague, Mr. Andrews, on that point.

Mr. Andrews: I would concur in the statement that there is a great deal of land in Israel that is not being used.

Mr. Judd: And that formerly was cultivated?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

"POTENTIAL FIFTH-COLUMN"

Mr. Judd : Will this fact not also in the long run begin to operate to cause the Israelis to want Arab refugees back to start cultivating that soil and might the Arabs be more willing to come?

Mr. Gardiner : I think the answer is "Yes," if you do not talk about it too much.

Mr. Judd : Here is a case where economic interests rather than diplomatic negotiations come into play. I would think the Jew would want the Arab to come back to his land because then Israel will have to import less food.

Mr. Gardiner : Here is a security risk. He is a potential fifth column. That is the party line and you can understand that.

Mrs. Bolton : On one of the trips there I saw the hills were green where the Arabs worked. The orchards were good where the Arabs owned them. I was amazed because I had been filled with the propaganda that the people in my district had given me that the Arabs did not know anything and could not farm.

Mr. Andrews : The truth of the matter is that the people who came into Israel, the new people, just do not know how to farm.

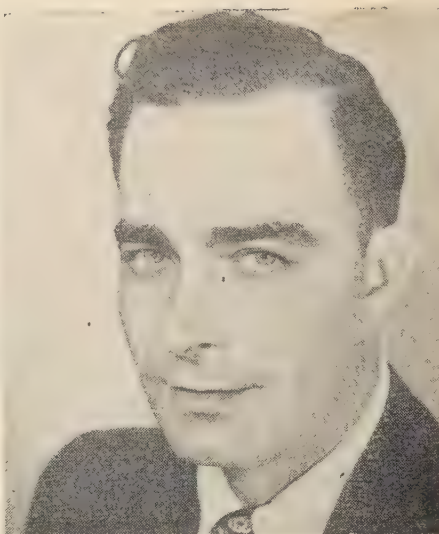
Mrs. Bolton : They are interested in business.

Mr. Javits : They did a tremendous lot with the land that was not productive. Now, they have an enormous job to do the job with land that was abandoned.

Mr. Gardiner : It would not accord with my morals to say, "Arabs, you go live in Jordan. We have moved people in from Europe, and remember that we have plans in Israel to use substantially all of the Jordan waters, so that Israel can become viable."

As the Secretary testified before this committee two days ago, we have something that should be worked out and must be worked out on a basis that makes sense.

I do not think we can come to this committee with a programme for the Near East which would involve an expenditure by Israel of \$45 million for a diversion canal; an expenditure by Jordan of \$50 million for a dam and a reservoir on the other side; a situation where the Jordan River then runs salt, because all this Yarmuk water has been taken south by the Jordanians, and all the upper water has been taken south and west by the Israelis.



Henry Byroade—Israel's "formidable force."

BYROADE

(Henry A. Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs—Testimony given on June 4, 1953).

Mr. Byroade : I understood yesterday that there was some concern in this committee that the amount of friction and trouble in the area had led to the conclusion that it might not be wise to put military equipment in this area.

I would like to speak to that point, if that is the point of concern in the committee, but very frankly I am worried about the record. I have read what is in the record and I think to make you understand the way we feel about this, I have to talk about things that should not be made public. If it is agreeable, I would like to speak to you very frankly and off the record.

Chairman Chipperfield : We can go off the record.

(Whereupon, the then following remarks were not reported).

Mr. Javits : I would like to ask this one question, Mr. Byroade: I notice a statement here in the paper which is furnished to us, that there is something real to this Israeli military potential.

What in your opinion—and you have both a diplomatic and military opinion—is there to it?

This paper says, "Israel has shown that its military force can be a formidable one."

Well, it won a war, of course, but I think it implies more than that and I ask what you could tell us.

Mr. Byroade : I think that statement is absolutely correct. Not only the standing forces in Israel, but the potentiality of mobilisation in Israel where you have

vast training throughout your citizenry, and the natural spirit and drive of the Jewish individual and his know-how makes this a formidable force.

When you get into the utilisation of that force in the defence of the area, you get into other types of problems. That force today is not usable in the areas I have been talking about.

(Discussion off the record).

Mr. Byroade : I think you have here a good little force, but it is not susceptible to use in the defence of the area as a whole except as the war gets down toward their area.

(Discussion off the record).

Mr. Harrison : Did I understand you to say that our past contribution was \$57 to the Jew and \$0.50 to the Arab?

Mr. Byroade : When you consider the populations and our assistance to the various states, that is where it comes out if you leave out contributions to the Arab refugees.

NASH

(Frank Nash, Assistant Secretary of Defence—Testimony given on June 4, 1953).

Mr. Nash : I have very little to add to the presentation made by Mr. Byroade.

I would like to add one word as to the great concern that we in defence feel about the necessity of our getting started with something in this, strategically speaking, vital area of the Middle East.

I will not go into the strategic importance of it. It is well known to the committee. It only takes a glance at the map to see it.

We feel there is a military potential in the Middle East that can be developed without a heavy expenditure of funds.

(Discussion off the record).

Mr. Nash : There is one other point I will make and I am finished.

As Mr. Byroade pointed out, military men get along with military men.

We think if we could get military missions such as we have in Iran in places like Syria, Iraq, and Egypt, eventually that we could bring their thinking and their sympathies around to be oriented toward our way in the West than by any other means.

We felt it would be desirable to bring the young military people from those countries over to this country for training, and not have to charge them quite the heavy cost that training involves.

A very good way to orient these people toward the West is to have the future leaders of the countries get military training in the United States, and that would take a large part of these funds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AL-AHRAM AND ISRAEL

Sir,—The editorial article in the leading Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* of May 28, published in your issue of the 19th inst. appears to be an explanation of the reasons urging the formation of an economic union between the Arab States and not, as you contended, an honest, fair and frank description of the intelligent Arab's approach to the problem of Israel. The risk of Israeli exports capturing Egyptian as well as other Arab markets was mentioned as one of these factors and not as a genuine fear preventing the conclusion of peace.

Al-Ahram's aim is, ostensibly enough, to incite the Arab States to a constructive line of action, to follow Israel's policy of development, of construction and improvement. It cited the latter's achievements, since its emergence, in settling a formidable stream of immigrants, in constructing new roads and widening existing highways, in exploiting the Dead Sea minerals and founding industrial enterprises by way of illustrating the many activities that could be performed in the Arab world should an economic union be established. It then proceeded to advance the flimsy and far-fetched, albeit appealing argument that this union is the way to Arab self-defence. Surely, an Arab economic union is not an effective weapon to remove what the Editor described as "the injustice suffered by the Arabs at the hand of the West." It is an organisation to facilitate inter alia, trade between the Arab countries, to provide ways and means for the better exploitation of the natural resources of their lands, to co-ordinate their industrial and agricultural activities, to encourage and promote private and collective investments and to raise the standard of life of the overwhelming majority of the Arab people.

Nonetheless, *Al-Ahram* rightly complained of the passive measures of the Arab Governments and counselled them to get stronger and to win through strength and not through the weakness of Israel. It was, I think, Mr. Ahmad Shuqeiry, the Assistant General Secretary of the Arab League, who first expressed the opinion that the economic difficulties of Israel will lead to its bankruptcy and liquidation. Undoubtedly, this was demagogue par excellence. History does not cite a single instance where a state ceased to exist in consequence of this factor. Whether the boycott is doing more harm to the Arabs than to Israel is problematic and, from the Arab point of view, unimportant. The intent is not to remove through it the humiliation which the Arabs suffered at the hands of the Western Powers, but to do harm to the party that can least suffer it, to aggravate its economic situation, to embarrass it with mounting unemployment and to render life neither easy nor pleasant ultimately forcing that party to face the problem more reasonably and more realistically.

I believe that neither the alleged "Israel expansion into Arab lands" nor the possible "capture of Arab markets by Israeli goods" lies at the root of Arab intransigence. Militarily, Israel cannot win a decisive victory that would bring her the peace and friendship she desires. Economically, she cannot overrun Arab markets. To do so, Israel must produce competitive goods. It has not the necessary raw materials and wages are prohibitive in character. Moreover, Israel has to compete with foreign as well as local supplies. Egypt, Syria and Lebanon manufacture and produce at cheaper cost and of equal, if not better, quality many of the textile and other goods made in Israel. Even if Israel were able to dump Arab markets with cheap goods, there is always the possibility of protective tariff being imposed to safeguard local industries.

The real reason lies in Arab unwillingness to reconcile themselves to Israel's existence. They cannot agree to the presence of a foreign race in their midst, a race that threatens to become a source of trouble and anxiety because of its stiffneckedness, political alignment and arrogant claim of superiority. As long as Israel continues to speak of its glorious victory over the armies of seven Arab States, of its military prowess, of its mission of civilisation and democracy in the Middle East, of its wonderful brains and marvellous achievements in a spirit of despise and humiliation to her neighbours, peace will not only remain an illusion, but relations between Arabs and Jews will irresistibly become permeated with rancorous hatred transmitted from father to son and inflamed by constant border incidents and continuous bitter agitation.

Israel has lost three golden opportunities to achieve peace, to integrate itself in the Middle East and to live in perpetual friendship and good neighbourly relations with the Arabs. Its leaders were blinded by a cheap victory shrouded in secrecies and mysteries and by ill-advice of political and Zionist leaders, in and out of Israel and of self-designated experts on Arab affairs. It allowed these opportunities to slip. Whether a fourth will ever present itself must, perforce, remain a matter of conjecture. One thing is, however, certain: no Arab leader now dare speak of peace with Israel, particularly because of the recent attitude of the Knesset regarding Mr. Dulles' reported proposals.

E. N. Koussa.

Haifa.

THE EX-MUFTI

Sir,—In the most interesting and informative article on the re-emergence of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, published in your issue of July 3rd, there is one point on which I feel I must record my disagreement. It is the passage which refers to Haj Amin el-Husseini as "a member of the Quraishite Tribe, the Prophet's own clan."

In fact, the Jerusalem Branch of the Hussein family, to which Haj Amin belongs, have hardly any right to call themselves Husseinis at all. This branch of the Husseinis is not even mentioned by leading Moslem authorities like Ibn Ayyam and Al-Subkhi in their genealogies, nor in *Unss el-Jalil*—the classic *Who's Who* of Arab families in Jerusalem.

According to family tradition—though this is not at all readily admitted—the family of Haj Amin came to Palestine from Yemen some time in the 16th century, and settled in Deir Sudan, near Ramallah. Their name at that time was El-Asuad, and under that name they were known for many years. The "Husseini" was added only in the 60's of the last century, when one of the Asuads married into a family called Hussein living in Gaza (and who, incidentally, have never regarded themselves as relations of the Mufti's branch of the family). After this marriage, the family took the name "Husseini el-Asuadi," and were so known until the 80's of the last century, when Mustapha el-Husseini el-Asuadi, through his close personal relations with the Turkish authorities, obtained the appointment of Mufti of Jerusalem. On his appointment to this post, he dropped the "el-Asuadi," and became "Husseini," probably in order to foster the idea that he was in fact descended from "the Prophet's own clan."

Haj Amin el-Husseini has lost no opportunity of profiting from the shortness of the public memory, or of cashing in on his family's assumed connection with the Quraishite Tribe. He has thus to some extent satisfied his ever-growing desire for prestige and authority in the eyes of the Moslem world. But although he has succeeded in deceiving an extensive Moslem and Arab public, his real origin remains known to many leading Arab notables in Palestine and elsewhere, though they have kept silence (even when victims of his intrigues), and have on occasion even co-operated with him—though never to the extent of supporting his candidature for the Caliphate.

An Old Jerusalemite.

(Name and address supplied)

London, W.1

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

'ZIONIST FEDERATION

DISCUSSION ON ISRAEL

A discussion on the political and economic situation in Israel was opened by Dr. S. Levenberg, representative of the Jewish Agency in Britain, and by Mr. N. Englesberg, Director of the Economic Dept. of the Jewish Agency and Provincial Secretary of the Zionist Federation, at a meeting of the Leeds Zionist Council.

The speakers outlined the problems confronting Israel and those which faced Zionists in the diaspora. A "question and answer" session followed.

Hebrew Culture: The value of Hebrew culture in contributing vitality to the Zionist movement was stressed by several speakers at a dinner given by Stamford Hill and District Zionist Society in London in honour of Mr. Sidney Kisilevsky, honorary director of the Arts Department of the Zionist Federation, who was presented with a Golden Book Certificate in appreciation of his work in encouraging Hebrew music.

Miss Gertrude Holt gave a recital of

Hebrew songs, several of which had settings composed by Mr. Kisilevsky.

HERZL-BIALIK MEMORIAL MEETINGS

The 49th anniversary of Herzl's death was commemorated at a special Service organised by the Zionist Federation at the Montague Road Beth Hamedrash last week.

Mr. G. Saguy, Secretary of the Israel Embassy, conveyed greetings from the Israeli Ambassador.

Rabbi P. Braceiner, in his sermon, spoke of Herzl's prophetic vision. After the first Zionist Congress of 1897, he had foreseen the creation of a Jewish State within fifty years.

Dr. I. S. Fox, Honorary Secretary of the Zionist Federation, deputising for the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom (who had left for Israel to attend the Plenary Meeting of the Executive of the Jewish Agency) made an analogy between Moses and Herzl, both of whom were brought up in alien surroundings, both of whom were stirred into action on behalf of their people after being witness of

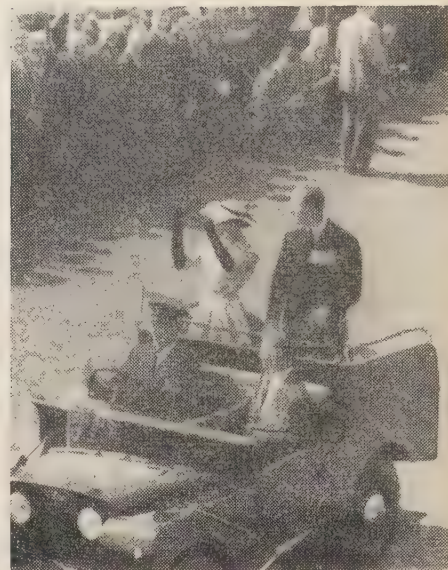
hostility towards a Jew—Moses and the Hebrew slave, Herzl and the Dreyfus affair—and neither of whom lived to see the achievement of their life's work.

The Rev. A. Gotloib conducted the impressive Service.

Manchester: A Herzl-Bialik memorial service was held by the Manchester Theodor Herzl Society, and was addressed by Rabbi Dr. L. Jacobs.

The annual Herzl-Bialik Memorial Lecture held under the Leeds Zionist Council's auspices was delivered by

(Continued on next page)



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh inspecting a group of Jewish ex-servicemen at last Sunday's rally in Hyde Park.

CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Sabbath begins Friday, July 10 at 8.0 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch Numbers xxx.2-xxxvi.
Readings from Prophets Jeremiah ii.4-28
and iii.4
Sabbath ends Saturday, July 11,
at 10.10 p.m.

VOICE OF ZION

All times are British Summer Time.

Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 12th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal Column, Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. "Around the Settlements": Beer Tuvia (Bet).

Monday, 13th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel: Agricultural Review. 9.30 p.m. "The Economic Front": A weekly feature presented by Avner Hovne. 9.45 p.m. "Yizkor": Music by Oedon Partos

Tuesday, 14th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Songs of Israel. 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Wednesday, 15th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Zionist Review: Arthur Super. 9.45 p.m. Jewish Composers in America (fourth programme).

Thursday, 16th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Names in the News. 9.35 p.m. "From East to West": Musical Greetings.

Friday, 17th July

9.15 p.m. Shabbat Devarim: Readings and Legends. News. 9.30 p.m. "Israel and Jerusalem": Dr. James Parkes. 9.45 p.m. "An anthology of Sabbath songs" (Zemiroth): Edited by E. di-Zahav.

Saturday, 18th July

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News. Programme Highlights, Emma Shaver (soprano). 9.30 p.m. "The Week in the Knesset." 9.45 p.m. "Melaveh Malkah": Richard Tucker.

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Rabbi Dr. E. Wiesenberġ of the London University Semitics Department. Rabbi Wiesenberġ spoke of Bialik's unique power of embodying in his writings the spirit and genius of the Jewish people. This was instanced in his poems on the *Beth Hamidrash*, and a further example was provided by his tragic poem *The City of Slaughter* where Bialik seemed to reflect the spirit of Ezekiel.

Rabbi Wiesenberġ also spoke of Bialik's work in his later years when he turned to literary research and compilation. The lecturer illustrated his address with readings both in Hebrew and in translation from Bialik's poetry.

HUMAN RIGHTS

WESTERN POWERS CRITICISED

Criticism of the failure of the Western Powers to ratify the Covenant for Human Rights was made by Dr. Maurice Perlzweig, head of the New York International Relations Department of the World Jewish Congress when he addressed a Unesco Committee in Geneva on Monday.

He announced that organisations in more than sixty countries, for whom he was spokesman, would continue to struggle for the Covenant, despite the refusal of several Governments to sign and ratify it.



Mr. Saguy of the Israel Embassy, Mr. Harry Sabel of Patwa and Mr. A. I. Richtiger, photographed with the students.

JEWISH AGENCY

SUMMER INSTITUTE STUDENTS LEAVE

Thirty-eight students, who enrolled in the Jewish Agency's fifth "Summer Institute in Israel" through the London P.A.T.W.A. office, left for Israel last week. Of these thirty-two are from Britain, three from Holland and three from Denmark. In addition there are four students who are travelling in the same party, as participants in P.A.T.W.A.'s "Summer Work Programme."

The London group left on their overland journey to Marseilles, where they will meet others from Europe, plus a party of some eighty-five students from North America who will be attending the same Summer Institute in Israel.

The Summer Institute consists of a seven weeks holiday-cum-seminar, with visits to all parts of the country, lectures, and social activities.

Dr. Perlzweig asserted that the United Nations were under a moral obligation to proceed with the Covenant. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been adopted as the first element of an International Bill of Rights, and an enforceable Covenant was only the completion of a task to which all leading Governments had originally agreed.

He promised World Jewish Congress support for a United States proposal calling for annual reports on Human Rights from all Governments and for special expert studies on specific aspects of Human Rights. These, however, could not be accepted as a substitute for a Covenant.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, 13th July
WEMBLEY & DISTRICT Z.S. Synagogue Hall, Forty Avenue, Wembley. Annual General Meeting; followed by Film Show. In the chair: Miss B. J. Barwell. 8.15 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d. extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 8 York Place, Strand, W.C.2.

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NATIONAL KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL

The Chief Rabbi's Call:

The Chief Rabbi appeals to all Congregations throughout the country to make arrangements to have an appeal from the pulpit for Israel on Yom Kippur after Kol Nidre.

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NATIONAL KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL

CHIEF RABBI'S NATION-WIDE CALL

The Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Israel Brodie, has issued a call to all congregations throughout the country that this year there should be a united effort in all synagogues on behalf of Israel through the Kol Nidre Appeal. It is hoped that Ministers and Wardens of synagogues will make early preparations for sermons to be delivered on behalf of the Appeal during Kol Nidre in the synagogues and their overflow services. On this, the holiest evening of the Jewish year, let it be

said, in the words of the Chief Rabbi "Every worshipper a contributor!"

Beneficiaries under the National Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel will be the Joint Palestine Appeal comprising the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund, Mizrahi Palestine Appeal, K.M.K. and the Israel Histadrut Committee, Children and Youth Aliyah, United Jewish Relief Appeal, ORT, Magen David Adom, Friends of Midrashia and Friends of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel.

WOOLWICH

The important contribution made by British immigrants, both cholutzic and professional, was stressed by Mr. A. I. Richtiger, hon. treasurer of the Zionist Federation, when he spoke at a meeting organised by the Woolwich J.P.A. Committee: Mr. Ragol Levy presided.

Since there was an allocation from J.P.A. funds for use by Anglo-Saxon settlements, by giving generously, Anglo-Jewry would be helping not only Israel in general, but their own boys and girls in particular.

Mr. Levy's appeal raised £115 from this small Jewish community, while further donations have been promised, and further canvassing planned.

EASTBOURNE'S FIRST INSTALMENT

The Eastbourne Jewish community comprises only fifteen Jewish families, yet they have raised £1,000 as their first instalment towards this year's J.P.A. No appeal meetings have been held, but everyone in Eastbourne and district has been approached by the local J.P.A. Committee, and further canvassing is planned.

Mainly responsible for this fine achievement are: Messrs. Paul Panto, chairman; S. S. Marks, hon. treasurer; and Charles Rosengarten, hon. secretary.

BRIXTON J.P.A. INAUGURATED

Mr. J. Halevy, Z.F. vice-president and Mr. S. W. Gold were guest speakers at the inauguration of Brixton's J.P.A. presided over by Rabbi Steinberg. Mr. & Mrs. H. Rind were host and hostess at this drawing room meeting at which some £575 was raised following an appeal by Mr. Gold.

Mr. Halevy spoke of the vast potentialities of the State of Israel, especially when all of its resources have been fully developed. A presentation of a golden Book Certificate was made to Mr. P. Rose by Mr. M. Ostrow, while Mr. George Gee and Mr. S. C. Levy expressed thanks to Mr. & Mrs. Rind for their hospitality.

HIGH WYCOMBE

Mr. J. M. Shaftesley, editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, together with Mrs. Shaftesley and Mr. S. W. Gold, were the guests of honour at a dinner last week, organised by the High Wycombe J.P.A. Committee. Mr. S. M. Marks presided and the appeal was made by Mr. C. B. Simon.

Mr. Shaftesley, who formerly resided in the district, spoke of his pleasure at being able to renew old friendships. Speaking of the J.P.A., he said that Israel needed sustaining. If this State was not consolidated, the repercussions would be felt by Jews all over the world.

Mr. Gold reminded his hearers that it took the U.S.A., with all its resources, over one hundred years to become self-supporting. Could we then expect Israel to achieve complete consolidation in five years, he asked.

The appeal, made by the High Wycombe J.P.A. Committee's treasurer, raised £350 towards its £750 target. This committee feels confident of raising the remainder of this sum in a very short time.

Votes of thanks to the guests of honour were moved by Dr. L. Gutman, O.B.E. and Mr. J. Silverstone, while tea was served by the High Wycombe Ladies Guild, who also gave a handsome contribution to the J.P.A.

NORTH LONDON

YOUNG PEOPLE'S EFFORT FOR ISRAEL

A group of young people in the North London area have formed a committee known as the North London Israel Aid Society, for the dual purposes of raising money for the J.P.A., by running dances and similar functions, and providing a social society for the district. The society has arranged several dances for the coming season, the first of which will be held on Saturday, September 26th at the Carlton Rooms.

Any young people who are willing to help in any way should communicate with the Secretary: Miss Gloria Stern, 82 Carysfort Road, N.16, who will be pleased to furnish them with full details of the society's programme.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

HARTUV — JUDEAN CITY OF THE FUTURE

Hartuv stands adjacent to the cross-roads of two of the most important highways in Israel: the road from Jerusalem to the sea and the Jerusalem-Beer-sheba road; and at the point at which the foothills of the Judea range merge into the coastal plain, one of the most strategic points in the country.

This is hero country. The country of Samson, with Tzora his birthplace in these hills, and Hartuv itself on the site of the ancient town of Beth Shemesh where Samson fought the Philistines and beat them with the jawbone of an ass. It was from Hartuv that the "Thirty-Five" went out to relieve the Etzion block of settlements, only to be massacred as they made their way through the hills.

Tiny and isolated as it then was, Hartuv held out against heavy Arab attacks until the late spring of '48, when it passed into the hands of the enemy for several months, until it was relieved in July of the same year.

Land Transferred: The land on which Hartuv stands formerly belonged to a society of missionaries who had hoped to found a farming colony at this spot, by converting Jews from Jerusalem, giving

Chevel Simon Marks, Anglo-Jewry's project for the J.N.F. Jubilee Year, is situated in this district.

ing them an agricultural training and settling them on the land. Their experiment proved unsuccessful and the missionaries sold the land to a group of Sephardi Jews from Bulgaria, who settled at Hartuv in 1897. Most of these settlers drifted away, because of lack of water and the isolated position of the settlement and, in 1945, the land was transferred to the J.N.F.

The village remained small and struggling until, in 1950, it received a transfusion of new life, when large numbers of new immigrants were brought to the ma'abara which was set up adjacent to the village.

Today, the old Hartuv is the heart of a cluster of settlements: the original village is supported by the ma'abara, the fortresslike police station—a community in itself, accommodating as it does the families of the policemen—and the nearby town of Beth Shemesh, rising on the hillside, a little above the ma'abara. Here, houses are being built at low cost made possible by building on land which the J.N.F. leased for the purpose, at an absolutely minimum rental. Then again, there is Kibbutz Tzora, on J.N.F. land, in the near vicinity, and two new smallholders' villages, Noham and Mahse, with another village Yishi, a little further off, all sponsored by the J.N.F., so that Hartuv's days of insecurity through isolation are a long way off. Most of the houses of the old village still show signs of bomb and shell, but some of the descendants of the original settlers still live in them, although many have gone to found new settlements in other parts of the country.

Today, the ma'abara houses more than two thousand, mostly from Rumania, North Africa and Iraq. They are mostly town dwellers, who stubbornly resist all attempts to de-urbanise them: small shopkeepers and peddlers, tailors, cobblers, a small number of semi-skilled craftsmen, and a frighteningly large number of totally unskilled, many of them illiterate. These last present a great social problem. All their lives they have been accustomed to existing at starvation



London-Leeds

John Michael Lubner-Lucas, on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Keidan. 6th June.

London

Ronald A. Layton on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents. 11th April.

☆

Marian Bacal and Malcolm Bryan Phillips on the occasion of their Marriage by their parents, 26th May.

☆

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fox on the occasion of the Marriage of their son Jeffrey to Gloria Granditer, by the Hendon J.N.F. Commission. 7th June.

☆

Mr. S. Angel, Chairman of the Gladstone Park & Neasden Federation Synagogue, in appreciation of his esteemed and devoted services as Baal Shacharit on the High Holy Days by the Synagogue. Tishri 5713.

☆

Jeffrey Fox and Gloria Granditer on the occasion of their Marriage, by the Hendon J.N.F. Commission. 7th June.

Belfast

Abraham Herbert and Jacqueline Berwitz on the occasion of their Marriage by Mr. and Mrs. Mandy Berwitz. 17th June.

☆

Jacqueline Berwitz and Abraham Herbert on the occasion of their Marriage by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Herbert. 17th June.

Bournemouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Marriott in appreciation of their untiring work for the Cause of Israel by their Bournemouth Friends. 16th May.

Bradford—Leeds

Gordon Anthony Yablon on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his parents. 25th April.

level, eking out a livelihood in dubious ways, in many cases merely begging their way through life. They regard manual labour as degrading, and have respect only for wealth, without regard to how it has been obtained. These represent a hard-core problem which will disappear gradually in the course of time.

Unskilled and Illiterate: In the meantime, the able-bodied among the unskilled and illiterate element must be gradually accustomed to a new way of living. Many make their first acquaintance with

(Continued next page, col. 1)

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

London

21 trees by Mr. and Mrs. D. Galinski in the names of their twenty-one grandchildren.

18 trees in the name of North-West London Young Women's Mizrahi.

12 trees in the names of Dr. Avrom Saltman and Miss Ilse Rabinowicz, on the occasion of their Marriage, by the Hendon Mizrahi Women's Society. 22nd March.

12 trees by the Palmers Green and Southgate Women's Mizrahi Society in the names of Mr. and Mrs. A. Kenner, to mark the occasion of their daughter Rosalie's Wedding on 8th March, in affection and sincere appreciation to Mrs. Kenner for her continued and ceaseless effort in the work of Child Resettlement.

Brighton

12 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Blok by the Brighton and Hove Mizrahi Women's Society.

Leeds

15 trees by the Leeds Bnei Akivah in the names of Isaac and Celia Fass on the occasion of their Silver Wedding as a token of esteem and affection of their many years active support extended to the Bnei Akivah Organisation, by the Leeds Bnei Akivah. December, 1952.

JPA-JNF NEWS

(Continued from previous page)

manual labour through finding employment in the land reclamation and afforestation schemes of the J.N.F. in the district. Others are taken on at the Shimshon Cement Works, recently built at Hartuv. A few work at the railway station and some are beginning to cultivate patches of land adjacent to the huts in which they live.

When the inhabitants of Hartuv ma'abara move to the new town of Beth Shemesh, they will find that each family has a plot of ground, big enough to raise vegetables for a family, in accordance with the J.N.F.'s principle of encouraging urban dwellers to keep in contact with the soil. Systematic advice and assistance are given by the kindly Wizo adviser, who guides the newcomers in all kinds of activities, ranging from the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, to the care of fowls and goats, economical and well-balanced cooking and diet, domestic hygiene and baby care.

Gradually the new Hartuv settlers are being guided towards life on the land.

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Mr. Perlowsky, 8 Meynell Gardens	...	9 10 0	Mrs. S. Barnes, 362 Albert Drive, S.1	...	2 12 0
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Mr. O. Deutsch, 84 Drayton Bridge Road	...	2 8 6	Mr. L. Feldman, New Street	...	5 0 0
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Mrs. Temple, 111 Berkeley Court	...	4 3 3	Mr. N. James, 12 Star Flats	...	2 1 9
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LEEDS

One of the foremost actresses of the British stage, and one whose cultural efforts for the Jewish homeland began many years ago, Dame Sybil Thorndike, was presented with a certificate for trees in the WIZO Forest, when she was guest of honour at a luncheon given last week by the Leeds Women's Zionist Council. Mrs. G. Rosenthal, their chairman, presided, and Mr. G. I. Friedman, vice-chairman of the Leeds J.N.F. Commission made the presentation.

In thanking the Leeds Women's Zionist Council for their gift, Dame Sybil spoke of the spiritual uplift afforded here in having a stake in Israel, and praised the Jewish contribution to the arts, especially to the theatre.

SOUTHEND AND DISTRICT

At a recent meeting of the Southend and District J.N.F. Commission, Mr. Coleman Levene was elected hon. treasurer. He will take over from Mr. H. Marin who is leaving shortly to reside in London. Mr. I. Freedman, chairman of the Commission, said how pleased he was that Mr. Levene's election was so warmly received and spoke of the fine work already done by him on behalf of the cause.

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